TREES ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND. Twists Out Big Basswoods by the Roots, Scalps Three Buildings and Fills the Air With Tin Palls Stolen Somewhere Else-Track About 500 Feet Wide and Flight About Thirty

Feet Above the Surface-Other Effects. While the rest of New York city was breathlessly awaiting the thunderstorm that loomed up in the western sky at half-past 4 yesterday afternoon a well-developed and ablebodied tornado swept across Manhattan Island above Seventieth street, gave a fillip to a lofty cupola at the river's edge and swooped down on Blackwell's Island, where the city keeps its helplessly poor and cages its petty criminals and disorderly characters. Apparently the main body of the aerial riot passed above the Island, but its tail made some most extraordinary wreckage of roofs and trees. When the dazed and buffeted officials came to themselves and made a reckoning they found that of the 7,000 persons on the Island not one had on seriously injured. Only that part of the Island immediately involved knew that anything unusual was going on. The tornado had kept to a path about five hundred feet wide across the Island, and outside of that path no damage was done. It is just possible that when there is a reckoning of population it may be found that the wind picked up some inhabitant and carried him a few leagues across country-a performance somewhat characteristic of tornadoes-but the officials don't ex-

Saturday afternoon is a half holiday on Blackwell's Island for the inmates of the almshouses Consequently most of them were out and about the grounds yesterday, trying to find a cool place, when the darkening sky and a few big splashes of rain sent them to cover wherever it was nearest. In the Catholic chapel, which occupies the top story of the two-story stone administration building across from Sixtyeighth street, services under the Rev. Father Flumenstadt had been dismissed at 4:30. At west entrance of the building sat Supt. Robert Roberts and Steward Edward McMahon, watching the gathering darkness in the west and hoping that it would bring a change of weather. In about five minutes they saw the change coming but failed to ap-

preciate the exact nature of it. its form was that of a very black column moving across the river from about Seventycond street. Most tornadoes in this latitude move from southeast to northwest, but this one seemed to be travelling from northwest to southeast. To the two men it never occurred that there was any danger in the peculiar looking mass of blackness, looking not unlike a current of dense smoke. A little while before there had been some lightning, but, though the approaching phenomenon seemed black enough for a thundercloud, it furnished

Superintendent Roberts was just about to remark upon its strange appearance to the steward when there was a rush and a whirr and the air appeared to be suddenly filled with dust and scraps of paper and tin pails. Both Mr. Roberts and Mr. McMahon insist on the tin pails. The pails are not there now and no scientific man has ever mentioned tinware as specifically characteristic of tornadoes, but the evidence in this case is exact and convincing. Presently another strange thing happened. A large silver maple tree, about sixty yards away to the northwest, gave a little leap nto the air-just such a leap as the schoolboy gives when his little comrade punctures him pressure of air almost flattened the two men

against the wall of the building. "This is too heavy for me!" shouted Mr McMahon rising, and as he opened the door the following wind assisted him in, Superintendent Roberts being whisked in after him. To shut the door was the next thing. Both of them threw themselves against the door

The next instant they lost all interest in the door, for there broke loose above them so furious a rending and roaring and stunning thunder of stood like men dazed and held their breath for the collapse of the universe, which they confidently expected to come about immediately, Next came the thought that the building had been struck by lightning. The superintendent threw open the door and ran out into the pour-His first glance was upward. There was no roof to speak of left upon his building. One glance into the stretch of lawn just above it told what had become of the roof. The tin part of it was distributed in fancy shapes among the treetops. The wooden part of it was mingled with the grass and such trees or parts of trees as had come down. It would never again be available as a roof, though it might attain to sale as toothpicks.

Ward R and S, an unoccupied building about 200 feet to the east and a little to the north, showed signs of wreckage. Windows were smashed and some of the porch supports had of the chimney which had departed from the Administration Building along with the roof. A simple-minded pauper was walking across the lawn when the chimney went by his head and a small bit of wood hit him on the hip, this being the only injury of the day. He got building, threw himself flat, and crawled under. t 8 o'clock last night they were trying to lure him forth with promises of fried chicken, but he was coy. He said he had had enough and knew

tear in the shoulder of his coat where a bit ling state hit him.

Intime some of the other buildings had suffering. By some freak the force of rind skipped the Episcopal Chapel which is just to the south of the Administration tay and juts its spire far into the air, but it to the chapel on the south. When last the roof was going east with a slightly ward tendency. If it turns up anywhere the probably be on Long Island. Several near the wash house were blown down to the coat he wash house were blown down. Il probably be on Long Island. Several hear the wash house were blown down torn to pieces. Beyond the wash house south is a little one-story brick building as a shoe shop. Beside it towered a mabasswood tree. The tornado plucked in tree by the roots as a dentist plucks to the first plucks to the tree free of the roof. It now shelteringly across the shanty. Neither building nor the wash house was occupied, the women's almshouse there were about persons. This is a three-story stone buildand had a tin roof with projecting eaves, wind got under the eaves on the west end of the western wing and stripped fifty feet of roof clean. The wooden under-roof came a into the yard, while the tir, rolled into a cylinders, is still battering against the the yard, while the un, rouge into ders, is still battering against the g of the building. Big basswood it this building were torn up and A small balcony on the south side off. In all, the path of the tornado be about five hundred feet wide, this limit everything that it had

inmales quickly under control and of them went from the unroofed wing or parts without knowing in the least Manhattan Beach.

what had happened. Only the roofs of these buildings were harmed. Both are peaked roofs with a cockloft and hanging ceiling underneath. Even the hanging ceilings were not damaged, except for a small break in the women's building. Plaster was loosened by the force of the shock in many rooms of the Administration Building.

When Supt. Roberts first came out to see what had happened, he thought that the whole roof had left the Administration Building, and the whole length of the roof had done so, but he did not at first notice that the stripping had been all on the north slope of the roof. The south slope, which was a slate roof, had been affected hardly at all. Evidently the wind had gained a purchase beneath the eaves to the north and west, and after tearing the whole wooden and tin roofing off for a space of forty feet had ripped the tin clear of the wood thereafter and rolled the metal away for the rest of the hundred feet of the building struck this building more from the north than in the case of the women's building, where the main energy seemed to have come from the west. As for the small washhouse, the roof of that might have been blown off by an explosion, so completely had it vanished.

"It was certainly a tornado," said Supt. Roberts to a Sun reporter who went to Blackwell's Island early in the evening. "I have seen a great many wind storms, but this kind is new to me. It didn't come like any of those tornadoes that I have read descriptions of. There wasn't any small black clouds as big as a man's hand that grew rapidly and spit out lightning and all that. This was a blg, solid looking bank of black that came right over from Seventy-second street across the river it was so black that you couldn't see the opposite bank.

out lightning and all that. This was a big, solid looking bank of black that came right over from Seventy-second street across the river. After it came to the river it was so black that you couldn't see the opposite bank. Everything was blotted out. Then the air was full of all sorts of things; dust and rubbish and paper and tin pails. I don't know where they hailed from. Maybe a berrying party over in Jersey was struck before the wind reached New York. I couldn't see that it hit anything on the New York shore. Just as I was going in I saw that tree go up and that convinced me that it was a mighty big wind but I never thought of a tornado. In fact, I can hardly realize it now. For ten minutes the wind was tremendous, but the great crash was over in a second, it seemed. I don't think there can be any doubt of the nature of the wind. You can see by the way it hit us that it had a rotary motion and it also seemed to cast the things in a curve to the northeast; that is from right to left. If it had hit us square instead of holding off from earth twenty or thirty feet and just reaching down for our roofs and tree tops I don't suppose I'd be here talking to you now. It might have wiped us out and nobody have known of it for quite a while. Why, an hour or so after it was all over one of the keepers from the workhouse happened to wander up this way and he was amazed to see the wreckage. Notody down there had heard anything about it or knew that we had been scalped, so to speak. As soon as I got my breath I called out all the men and organized a wrecking force and we went to work. It was a great relief to find that the hurt was only skin deep. ing force and we went to work. It was a great relief to find that the hurt was only skin deep

I called out all the men and organized a wreckiss ing force and we went to work. It was a great
relief to find that the hurt was only skin deep.
Supposing we had some skyscrapers over here
I wonder what part of the sky they'd be in now,
Part of our fire department over here turned
out, but there wasn't much for them to de except to help clear up the wreckage and make
sure that nobedy was under it.

— "My experience was the same as the superintendents," said Steward McMahon. "We were
right together. When I saw that tree go up
in the air I felt there was trouble coming. The
cloud seemed to me like a bank of black smoke
only that it looked more sold. It came pretty
near strangth across the river, a little from
the north, and I clearly saw the tin pais lustling along through the air with the rest of the
debris. I don't remember recognizing any
thing else in particular, but it was an awful
the remember recognizing any
thing else in particular, but it was an awful
the remember recognizing any
thing else in particular, but it was an awful
the remember recognizing any
thing also a racket that outclassed thunder.
I even down as racket that outclassed thunder.
I even down as racket that outclassed thunder
if there was any in the tops the wind
have been. I felt as if her of wanging
and banging away in the tops the same
have been. I felt as if her for of wanging
and banging away in the tops and
the remained off and was surprised to
the superance of the storm which is particularly
interesting as coming from a manetop
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the north. It wasn't the tornado but it was plenty of wind. If we hadn't been on the windward side of the pier I believe we should have been blown loose. I don't remember a harder gust of wind. Some of the men on the pier were hearly blown into the river and had to throw themselves flat and cling on. No damage was done at the end of the island where I was. I'd hate to have been caught with the boat in the path of that rolling cloud. It was the worst looking thing in the way of weather that I've ever set eyes on."

With Supt. Roberts The Sun reporter went all over the path of the tornado early in the evening. The Administration Building couldn't have been deroofed more neatly if a sigantic book had been let down from the sky and fastened under the eaves. For the first forty feet it was a clean sweep. Then the tin was taken just as cleanly. But the most marvellous sight on the island was the row of trees just across the sidewalk from the building on the north side. They had got the full force of the wind and had opposed the free passage of the tin. The first tree was torn up by the roots. The second looked as if a giant pruning knife had been set to its boughs without guidance. That might have been sections of tin shearing through the limbs. The third tree lay where it had been torn out of the ground. The fourth held what looked like a distorted balcony of tin. Just what had happened to the fifth tree, a big, hard maple, is difficult to describe.

If the reader will take a sprig of mint and wrap it up in tinfoil, crushing its leaves and little shoots, he will get a fair idea of the way that tree was enwrapped in the tin. At the top the foliage was so tightly bunched together by the pressure of the enveloping metal below that it looked like a huze green cabhage. The rest of the eight trees in the row weren't much better off.

The second tinned tree is in much to same condition as the first, except that the wrapping isn't quite so economical. There is more tin and tits more loosely drawn about the tree. Supt. Rober

had been made in the bark of a fine basswood near the wemen's aimshouse, so deep that it is feared the tree will not live.

Deputy Commissioner Thomas Brennan got word of the tornado just as he got into Far Rockaway, where he had taken his family. He jumped on a return train and got to the Island about haif-past 8. Coming through Long Island he said he saw considerable storm, but when he had taken a look at the roofless buildings and roofed trees he changed his mind and said that what he had seen was a fainting zerbyr. He wandered around emitting gasps of amazement until it was too dark to see anything. What the damage will amount to nobody on the Island could say last night. It is thought, however, that \$2.00 will cover the damage to buildings. The fine trees are a dead loss and it will take

that \$3,000 will cover the damage to buildings. The fine trees are a dead loss and it will take years to replace them.

On the New York side the only spot the tornado seemed to have touched was the cupola of the Central Brewing Company's new brewery at Sixty-eighth street and the river. This cupola is the highest projection in that neighborhood. There are two slopes to it, both slated. The tornado flicked the upner slope in two spots, close together. It rasped off the slates exactly as a fisherman rasps the scales off a fish. One of the spots bared is about four feet square; the other, perhaps, half that size. Mrs. Jane Grady, 50 years old, of 32s East Seventieth street was knocked down by the wind at the corner of Fifty-sixth street and Second avenue. Second avenue.

The big willow tree that stood at Forty-fourth street just off. Third avenue was ploked out of the ground by the roots and hurled across the

Lightning Near Roslyn. Mrs. S. P. T. Willets between Roslyn and Westbory, L. I., was struck by lightning at 4 o'clock and set on fire. The fire spread to the stock barn near by and both buildings were de-stroyed, but the live s oc; and carriages were saved. A high wind preceded the storm. During the sterm yesterday afternoon the barnfof William Wooley at Great Neck, L. I. was truck by lightning and totally destroyed by the fire that ensued. The loss was \$2,000. At Manhasset, the big barn of Brinckerhoff Meyer was struck by lightning. The barn was burned to the ground, but valuable live stock was rescued. The loss was \$5,000.

E. 4 W. E. 4 W.

YACHTING PARTY DROWNED

PIVE MEMBERS OF JAMES CORRIGAN'S FAMILY LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Yacht Idler Capsizes in Lake Erie-The Crew and One Member of the Party Saved-Mrs. Corrigan, Two Daughters, a Niece and a Baby Lost-Mr. Corrigan Had Just Left Them

this afternoon on Lake Erie the pleasure yacht Idler was overturned when eighteen miles off shore and the entire family of Commodore James J. Corrigan, the millionaire vessel and mine owner, partner of Frank Relikefeller was drowned. The dead are: Mrs. James Corrigan, aged 54 years; Mrs. Charles Riley, aged 25, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Corrigan; Miss Jane Corrigan, aged 22 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Corrigan; Baby Riley, aged 7 months; Miss Ethel Corrigan, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Corrigan. The accident was the termination a week's pleasure cruise. On last Saturday the entire Corrigan family, including the commodore, sailed in their private yacht, the Idler, for the St. Clair Fiats, where they spent the subsequent days cruising

about and fishing. The start for home was

Mr. Corrigan, in order to get to his business early, came to Cleveland by train, not doubting that in the Idler, one of the stanches yachts on the lake, his family would be perfectly safe. The yacht was being towed by the propeller Australia. At 1 P. M. a heavy storm arose and the yacht was capsized. Qn the deck at the time were the captain and crew of the yacht, Mrs. John Corrigan, wife of a brother, and James J. Corrigan and Mr. Corrigan's two young unmarried daughters. Mrs. James Corrigan, Mrs. Riley and baby were in the cabin at the time of the capsizing. Of the family only Mrs. John Corrigan was saved. Each of the crew was saved. Fishing tugs cruising in the neighborbood picked up the crew, but could find nothing of the passengers with the exception of Mrs

John Corrigan. Capt. Charles G. Holmes of the yacht says that the storm came up so suddenly that he was even unable to take in sail. This is dis-

Mr. Corrigan gained mention recently by his suit for \$1,000,000 against John D. Rockefeller. gan has not given way to his grief. His fortitude is the more remarkable because of the

THE SOUND LASHED TO FURY. So Dark by Day That Vessels Half a Mile Away

Could Not He Distinguished. yesterday. The first two broke at 2:30 o'clock. One had formed in the northwest and the other toward each other and met with a vengeance. The wind howled across the Sound and the yachts that were racing had a hard time. The lightning was very vivid. These storms did not last long and when the wind had passed

the Sound became as still as a mill pond and there was a dead calm. This peace was not to Up in the north along the Connecticut shore black clouds began to gather again soon after 4 o'clock and another storm threatened. It was a long time gathering and all the time the sky grew blacker and blacker. It became so dark that vessels half a mile away could hardly be distinguished. A few minutes after 5 o'clock the wind which seemed to lave been pent up in the black banks of cloud, burst forth and lashed the sea into a fury.

The wind howled, and catching yachts that were warrenessed, carried them, aut, on the

The wind howled, and catching yachts that were unprepared, carried them out on the Sound again. The rain fell in torrents and then came lightning and thunder. Flash after flash illuminated the Sound and the thunder was incessant. For nearly half an hour this stormraged, and several yachtsmen declared that in all their experience they had seen nothing like it. It passed off almost as suddenly as it came and then there was another calm.

LIGHTNING HITS A COLLIER.

The Cresar, About to Sail for Manila, Struck By a Bolt Off Norfolk.

NORPOLK, Va., July 7 .- Lightning struck the foremast of the United States collier Casar this evening. She is lying out in this harbon with a cargo of coal aboard awaiting final orders to sail for Manila. Joseph M. Clark's tug Wrestler, Capt. Hall, was crossing her bows shortly before nightfall when a peal of thunder which startled every one in Norfolk was heard. Capt. Hall said that while the thunder rang in his ears he saw what seemed to be the Carsar's meal pennant blow in shreds from her fcrepeak out over the water and settle in the river. The bolt of lightning passed down the collier's foremast, cutting a spiral groove in the pin

foremast, cutting a spiral groove in the pine mast as it curied toward the ship's deck.

No one aboard was hurt so far as the tug men could discern. The occurrence has not yet been officially reported to the commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—Lightning started a fire at the Interstate Fair Grounds this evening and within an hour the grandstand and two exhibition buildings were destroyed. The grandstand was one of the largest in the country, having a seating capacity, it is said, of 15,000. The loss is \$40,000, partly covered by insurance.

TREES IN BROOKLYN BLOWN DOWN Several Boats Capsized in Jamaica Bay-One

Person Drowned. A severe wind storm visited Brooklyn at o'clock yester my afternoon. Nearly one hundred trees and several telegraph poles were blown down in various parts of the borough. A number of small boats containing pleasure seekers were out in Jamaica Bay when the squall struck them. Seven or eight were capsized, but the occupants were rescued by fishermen. Charles Pozoid, 19 years old, of 20 Ditmars street was drowned. His body had not been recovered last night. He, with Alfred Mussener of 894 Tinton avenue, Broox borough, and Christian Hermil of 182 Irving avenue, Brooklyn, were out in a small boat fishing. The boat was capsized near Grass Channel. Mussemer and Hermil swam to a larger boat and were rescued, but Pozoid was drowned. dred trees and several telegraph poles were

WILL TOWNE WITHDRAW?

Conference With Bryan to Decide Whether He Shall Remain on the Populist Ticket. LINCOLN, Neb., July 7 .- Whether or not Charles A. Towne will continue in the Vice-Presidential race as the nominee of the Pop

ulist party or whether he will withdraw will be decided within the next fifty hours. Mr. Towne and his most intimate friend and adviser, George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, will arrive in the city CLEVELAND, July 7.-In a sudden storm -morrow to confer with Mr. Bryan The next day Adlai E. Stevenson, the Demo cratic nominee, will be here, and so will Chair man Jones, Willis J. Abbott, J. G. Johnson chairman of the Executive Committee, ex Gov Stone of Missouri and other committeemen. It is expected that Mr. Towne and Mr. Williams

will remain over to consult with them. Mr. Towne will withdraw if Mr. Bryan say: so. He is willing to make any sacrifice for his chief, even to refusing a nomination that will not produce an election. The only question, and the one upon which Mr. Bryan desires the advice of his friends, is. Will Towns be of more value as a Populist Vice-Presidential stalking borse upon electors for whom fusion can be secured in the West than otherwise Four years ago Mr. Bryan believed that the two Vice-Presidential candidates was a good

thing. Has he changed his mind? Auditor Cornell of Nebraska, a leading fusionist, said to-night: "Towne must not with draw. If he does, it will make Nebraska a doubtful State, for the reason that it will drive Populists to Middle-of-the-Road candidates, be cause Stevenson represents all that was dis tasteful to them in Clevelandism.

AN ISELIN ALMOST DROWNED. His Life Saved by Ralph G. Law Till Three

Young Men Rescued Both of Them. NEW ROCHELLE, July 7.-O'Donnell Iselin the sixteen-year-old son of Columbus O'D. Ise lin and Ralph G. Law, 17 years old, had a thrill-Baily's Rock at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Th

ing escape from drowning in the Sound of boys were aboard the Knockabout Rod, which was built by young Law and was being tested for the first time, when a sudden squall capsized her. Iselin could not swim and he sank twice before Law, who is an expert swimmer reached him. The boat had drifted abou forty feet away from the boys. Law got a firm old on Iselin and swam back to the boat. The accident was seen by several boys at the

Hudson Park bathing houses. Fritz Vulte son of H. T. Vulte, who rowed No. 6 in the Co lumbia crew at Poughkeepsie last Saturday and Charles B. Forbes and Clinton Crow went t the rescue in a lifeboat. The sea was high and choppy and a few moments after they left the beach the sky was overhung with dense clouds They were soon hidden from view from the beach. The wind forced the capsized boat further out into the Sound and she was a mile and a half from shore when the rescuing party reached her. Law was clinging to a sail with or hand and holding Iselin with the other. The had both swellowed considerable water and were too weak to get to the rowboat withou assistance. Crow and Forbes leaped overboard and helped them into the rowboat

All the young men were taken aboard Com modore Charles Pryor's yacht, the Eurybia. and later were sent ashore in a launch. The Reefs and towed to Echo Bay.

SWIMMER'S ODD DEATH Section From a Four-Post Brain Pipe Brow His Head In.

Nino Sebastian. 25 years old, of 457 East 150th street, went swimming yesterday foot drain pipe that carries the water of Cromwell's Creek into the Harlem River. The suction drew his head into the pipe, and before could pull him out Sebastian had swallowed so much water that he died a few minutes later.

STAMPEDE OF NEGRO LABORERS. Big Vaccination Force Arrives at a Waterworks and Causes Consternation.

CINCINNATI, July 7 .- There was an excitng man hunt at the new waterworks at California a few miles from the city this morning. For hours a special detail of officers chased refugees through the weeds and woods nearby. The men were not criminals, but negroes who objected to being vaccinated by the Health officials. Early this morning Realth Officer Davis, with Capt. Johannis, Deputy Sheriff Cormany, fourteen sanitary police and thirtysix doctors, arrived at California, and, establishing a quarantine around the new Cincinnati waterworks, began to vaccinate all the men employed. The majority of them did not resist, and about four hundred had been vaccinated by 10 o'clock. Some, however, absolutely refused to be treated. They had to be caught and held by the officers while to be caught and held by the officers while they struggled wildly to escape. Others made for the woods, hiding in the tall weeds. Officers lined up and began a systematic search, and when a refugee was discovered he would be run down and held until a doctor arrived. Some, thinking they would lose their arms, pleaded piteously to be excused, while others almost fainted as the operation was being performed.

When the tents of the night force were visited riotous scenes ensued. The police and doctors began to strip the arms of the negroes, and at the sight of a long knife used to rip the sleeves; a howl would go up that could be heard over in Kentucky. Some of them had to be held down during the operation.

FOUR FIREMEN KILLED.

Seven Injured in a Blase in a China Store in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 7 .- Fire started in the china and glassware store of T. G. Evans & Co., on Fifth avenue, this afternoon, and before the flames were subdued four firemen were killed by falling floors and seven were injured, two or more mortally. The dead are John Lawis, St. Clair Crawford, John Griffln and Max Butter-

straw and excelsior packing. For nearly an hour no flame was visible, but at last the fire ate through the floor into the storeroom. The flames spread rapidly, destroying supports of the upper floors. Two hours after the fire began the floors nours after the needed to be a new younder the weight of five carloads of carpet belonging to another firm, carrying twelve firemen into the cellar. Three were released in the course of three hours, badly bruised, and at 10 P. M. the body of Griffin was taken out. The rest of the wounded were released one by one.

by one.

At i P. M. the rescuing party came to the bodies of Lewis, Crawford and Butterbach, pinned down by the weight of an entire floor, which slanted against the wall, with one end resting on their bodies. The entire loss by the fire to the building and stock is estimated at \$150,000. The chief losers are T. G. Evans & Co., and the Pittsburg Carpet Company.

CHATTANOOGA. July 7.-The State Republican Executive Committee, controlled by Congressman Walter P. Brownlow, who followers of Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans at the Philadelphia Convention, has decided not to recognize any of the county or-ganizations in Tennessee controlled by Evans. Brownlow has called upon the Evans men to get into line by withdrawing their State electors and State ticket, and by supporting the Brownlow nominees. They have until July

Trains leave Grand Central Station, New York, the New York Central for Chicago, St. Louis a Cincinnati. Lugurious trains smooth tracks.—A

WERE SAFE ON JULY 3.

Two Legations Holding Out---Have Killed 2,000 Boxers.

CHINESE LOSING COURAGE.

Not Anxious to Renew Attack and May Try to Starve Foreigners Out.

JAPAN WILL LAND AN ARMY.

Russia Yields Consent to the Only Chance of Saving the Envoys.

May Be Too Late Now, but Yesterday's De spatches Give a Ray of Hope-Boxers Say Their Mystie Power Has Been Broken by the Foreigners-Messenger From Pokin Says Legations Can Hold Out a Long Time if They Have Food Enough-Earlier Mes senger Said the Supply Was Ample-Some Hope Also in the Katser's Appeal to the Cupidity of Chinamen-Some Military Ex-Women Tourists Said to Be Caught in Pekin

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN.

LONDON, July 7 .- The Foreign Office has issued the following cable message, which was received from Consul-General Warren:

"SHANGHAL, July 7, 7:30 P. M .- I have received from a thoroughly trustworthy source the following: A messenger who left Pekin on July 3 has just arrived. Two legations have not been captured. The Boxers and troops are much disheartened. Over 2,000 troops and many Boxer ringleaders have been killed. The Boxers say their mystic power has been broken by the foreigners and they dare not approach the legations. The messenger stated that the foreigners ought to be able to hold out a long time if they had sufficient food and ammunition."

The glimmer of hope which has come with her exasperating experience with the this and other late despatches from China Christian Powers at the close of the Chinotions were holding out four days ago and the besiegers were resorting to starvation tactics and if Japan can land 25,000 more men in ten days, then it will be still possible to march to the relief of the foreigners in Pekin in time to

save them. This looks feasible, perhaps, from a distance but those whose knowledge entitles their judgment to respect put scarcely a shadow of reliance upon such a possibility. They point out that only a great army, thoroughly equipped, can reach Pekin by a systematic and skilfully executed invasion. No dash of a large or small force could possibly succeed. Admiral Seymour's expedition partially demonstrated

The fact is that since the war with Japan the Boers did after the Jameson raid. It is even said that their leaders gained their chief encouragement in the present anti-foreign uprising from the remarkable successes of the Boers against the British last winter.

There is no longer any doubt that the Chinese troops are armed with modern weapons and know how to fight, which they did not five years ago. The British mistake of underrating the enemy, if made by the Powers in the present instance, would entail results too appalling to contemplate. An upheaval then would involve the whole Empire, all foreigners would be slaughtered or driven into the sea and the Yellow peril would literally menace the entire world. It would then be necessary to decide whether to abandon China always be impending, or to send the utmost resources of all civilization to conquer an enemy numbering from a quarter to one-third of the human race. It is easily understood, therefore, why Europe is hesitating before a problem so gigantic that there is nothing in modern times

The fate of the men, women and children in beleaguered Pekin is what appeals strongest to the human heart in Europe as in America, but unhappily this is not the only distracting element in the situation with which the civilized nations must deal. There is now, thank God, one luminous hopeful fact which guarantees the triumph of civilization over barbarism. No Power any longer opposes the use of all available means for the accomplishment of the great task in hand. In other words, Russia withdraws all her opposition to Japan's sending every man and gun possible to China. It cannot be denied that this could have been done days ago but for the attitude of Russia, and it is unkind, perhaps, to reiterate the suspicions that a large measure of the responsibility for the creation of the terrible crisis rests on the Russian Government, but, at all events, Russia has not been guilty of commoment when the destiny of mankind was in peril. Japan for many weeks has been ready to throw an army into China. She alone saw clearly what was impending, and would have

Just What You Want.

It is difficult to understand why the governments of western Europe were so taken by surprise. There is reason to believe that some of them deliberately disregarded the warnings of their representatives. The situation was so threatening in Pekin two months ago that the ladies of the British legation, when venturing on the streets under strong escort, always took the precaution to carry poison in order to be able to escape a fate wors- ing the line of communications will not fall or than death in the event of falling into the any one nation. hands of the Chinese. Even this significant fact was reported to the Foreign Office but it seems not to have aroused the Government to a realisation that the situation was really critical.

The Government now has the faint consolation

of knowing that if the English in Pekin have

been massacred the women among them proba-

bly did not suffer the nameless outrages which

the infuriated barbarians are accustomed to

inflict.

It is a matter of considerable satisfaction to England to know that the Russian military resources in the Far East are likely to be fully occupied in defending the Czar's new possessions in Manchuria against the spread of the anti-foreign revolt among the Chinese Those who believe that Russia hoped that the Boxer revolt was just the enough to furnish an excuse for her single interference in Pekin, with, perhaps, the realsation of ulterior ambitions in northern China. are glad to witness the complete discoinfiture of the Russian Covernment in the present situation, which will probable turn much more to the advantage of her rival, Japan.

All the Powers have agreed for the resent to take the ground that there is no government in China with which to make war. The plans go no further than to march to Pekin against all opposition with the largest force available. Many believe that at least 100,000 soldiers will be necessary. besides supports of reserves, in which case the campaign will not be finished this year. It has probably not yet been decided to make the attempt with the force of \$5,000 which will probably be available at the end of the present mont. An earlier advance is almost out of the que on, so the hope of the fercible rescue of the legations is practically futile unless the rebellion col-

There are really much greater possibilities in the Kaiser's offer of a reward of 1,000 taels for every foreigner brought to the coast than in the prompt effort of troops. This appeal to Chinese cupidity is the shrewdest move which could be made. If knowledge of the offer could reach Pekin, there might be reason to hope for at east a partial rescue of the foreigners, if the tracedy is not already complete.

Diplomacy is not yet seriously debating the problem beyond the selzure of Pekin. It is known that Japan insisted naturally after is no danger, however, that they will prove valueless, for the service which Japan is about to ity and even Russia will be unable to deny that it is worth its price, however great.

PERIN'S CALL FOR AID.

How Sir Robert Hart's Memenger Got Through-The Situation at Tien-Tsin.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

TIEN-TSIN, June 29, via Chefoo, July 1, and Drew has just received by special runner a message from Sir Robert Hart, the Imperial teler, the German Minister, secompanied by an interpreter started for the Tsung-li-Yamen. A in four places. He was carried into the building of the Tsung-li-Yamen, where he died. All foreigners are concentrated at the British lega-Sir Robert Hart's message says the situation is

very grave and help is urgently needed. and Shanghai, July 6, 9:40 A. M.—Sir Robert Hart's Pekin messenger was a servant at the French engineer refuge near Pao-ting-fu. Before leaving Pekin the messenger was searched cealing the despatch. He was four days making the journey to Tien-Tsin. The message was addressed to "Seymour's Relief Column." column was returning he decided to come on to Tien-Tsin and arrived here yesterday. He was side to-day by two Americans. He says the Seku arsenal has been totally destroyed.

The messenger said there was plenty of food mounted on the walls commanding the legations. The messenger heard firing when he was

Sir Robert Hart's message, which is dated June 24, says: "Situation desperate, make Tien-Tsin is quiet to-day. The French cor

cession has suffered considerably and the German concession a little. The British and

TIEN-TSIN, June 29, via Chefoo, July 1, and Shanghai, July 6, 6:30 P. M.—The station yard at Tong-Ku is full of Russians, Germans and Japanese. The men have large quantities of stores and everybody is appealing to Commander Wise of the Monocacy, who commands there on behalf of the allies, for his assistance

The railroad is doing good service to the point where the Americans finished the renairs. The Japanese, German and Russian troops are jammed at the ratihead awaiting instruc-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

tions from home and transport, supplies and munitions

American tugs are bringing the goods of everybody to Tien-T-in exce; t the British. The latter have their own transportation.

The river is filled with Chinese corpses. The cuntry is full of smoke from burning buildings.

When it is all over Tien-Tsin will be a wreck. The movement for the relief of Petin must await the arrival of reenforcements. There must be men enough so that the work of guard-

40,000 BRITISH TROOPS. War Office Said to Be Preparing to Send That Many Men to China.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 8 -It is understood that the War Office is reparing to despatch mearly 40,000 men to China. These are to be drawn from India, South Africa and England, chiefly the latter.

The Government has been purchasing a mis and ammunition for some time and teers ly ordered 20,000,000 rounds of rife romunities.

OUR BASE OF SUPPLIES AT MANUA.

No More Troops to He Withdrawn From There, but a Force Will Go From This Country. WASHINGTON, July 7 -Secretary Roof bad an important conference last night with Major-Gen. Ot's on the question of sending a large military force to China and on g neral co ..!tion. in the Philippines. The question of wi'hdrawing troops from the Philippines for service n China was the most important u der

di cussion Gen. MacArthur has protested to the Seene tury of War against a further reduction at 1 1: time of his military force, and has cor picined that the withdrawal of the Ninth Infantry might effect the free acceptance of the amnest,

proclamation already issued. Gen. Otis sustained Gen. MacArthur in the rodtion that troops should not be with rawn from the Philippines, and it was decided inst night that Gen. MacArthur's force should not be further drawn upon to supply troops for service in China.

at this time, as the Filitines have had under consideration for several weeks the general amnesty proclamation, and any withdrawal would, in the orinion of Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Otis, be followed by efforts on the part of the insurgent leaders to reorganize their forces and open hostil ties anew.

Another question disposed of was whether a base of supplies for the Chinese expedition should be established at Manila or at San Francisco. The War Department has recognised that the sending of a large force to China will necessitate ample provision for their equipment and maintenance. To do this will require a good base of supplies and it has been doride to establish this at Manila and send the supplied from there to China by special transports.

To be prepared to meet such a serious situ tion, it is considered necessary to send a muci larger force, and the conference last night was to determine if part of this force should go from the Philippines or from the United States. Secretary Root decided not to with draw any troops from the Philippines, and preparations for the sending of about 6,000 troops from the United States will These troops will go to Nagasaki under order for Mantls, but will be diverted, as needed

Root not to withdraw any troops from the Philippines for service in China was adhered ferring over six thousand troops from the United States to the Philippines. There is united states to the order that any of these no indication in the order that any of these that all of them will first go to Nagasaki, Japan from which place they can be sent to Taku & they are needed. This action of the War Department makes between 8,000 and 7,000 troops immediately available for service in China, and over two-thirds of this force will reach Nagasaki before the end of September. The troops ordered consist of 4,308 infantry and 2,056 cavalry. A statement prepared for the information of the Secretary of War says:

"The five squadrons of cavalry, by reason of mobility of cavalry, is equal to nearly five regiments of infantry, at least to ten battalions of infantry, or equal to 8,120 infantry troops, which, added to the 4,208 infantry, makes the effective contemplated force equal to 6,008 infantry troops. Should this entire force of infantry and cavalry be sent to China and added to the Ninth Infantry, consisting of 1,800 men, and the Sixth Cavalry, consisting of 800 men, it will make the entire American force in China aggregate about eight thousand troops, exclusive of the marines. Based on the estimated mobility of the cavalry this force would be equal in effectiveness to about 11,000 infantry

In selecting these troops from the United States the Scoretary of War, together with Lieut.-Gen. Miles and Adgt.-Gen. Corbin, have not only preserved the Philippine force intest, but they have carried out the home battalien system inaugurated a year ago of keeping at home a battalion of each regiment in foreign service. The only deviation from this rule is the ordering of the home battalion of the Third Cavalry to the Philippines, the other two battalions being already in the islands. It is the intention of the Secretary of War, however, to order home one of the battalions of the Third Cavalry as soon as the home battalion reaches Manila. The order promulgated to-day met with the approval of Lieut.-Ger Miles and Gen. Corbin and was then presents to Secretary Root for his signature. The troops

ordered to the Philippines are as follows: Headquarters' band and two battalions of the Fifteenth Infantry, to be selected by the department commander from the Department

Company E. Battalion of Engineers, from the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

Headquarters' band and two battalions of

the Second Infantry, headquarters' band and two battalions of the Fifth Infantry, headquarters' band and two battalions of the Eighth Infantry Troops A, C and K, First Cavalry, from the Department of Missouri: Troops B and L. First Cavalry, from the Department of the Colorado, and Troops D, I and M. First Cavalry,

Band and Troops B, G, H and I, Third Covalry, from the Department of the East. Headquarters, band and First and Second quadrons, Ninth Cavalry, Troops A. B. C. D. E. F. G and H. from the Department of the

from the Department of Dakota.

Colorado. With reference to the Second, Fifth and Eighth Infantry, the headquarters and two battalions of each of these regiments are ordered home from Cuba to take station in the United States as follows: Second Infantry to Fort Thomas, Kentucky: Fifth Infantry to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and the Eighth Infantry to Fort Snelling, Minnesota. The work of recruiting two battalions to their full strength will then proceed, and the Department Commander in which the regiments are located will select two battalions from the regiment for service in the Philippines and one battalion

Quartermaster-General Ludington and Col Charles Bird have made careful plans for the pines. They calculate that transpores

battalion.